

SUF

It is *sufferable* in any to use what liberty they list in their own writing, but the contracting and extending the lines and sense of others would appear a thankless office. *Wotton.*
SUFFERABLY. *adv.* [from *sufferable*.] Tolerably; so as to be endured.

An infant Titan held she in her arms;
 Yet *sufferably* bright, the eye might bear
 The ungraced glories of his beamy hair. *Addison.*
SUFFERANCE. *n. f.* [from *suffer*, *suffrance*, French.]
 1. Pain; inconvenience; misery.

He must not only die,
 But thy unkindness shall the death draw out
 To ling'ring *sufferance*. *Shakespeare's Measure for Measure.*
 How much education may reconcile young people to pain
 And *sufferance*, the examples of Sparta flew. *Locke on Education.*

2. Patience; moderation.
 He thought 't have slain her in his fierce despatch,
 But hasty heat tempering with *sufferance* wise,
 He staid his hand. *Fairy Queen.*
 He hath given excellent *sufferance* and vigorousness to the
 sufferers, arming them with strange courage. *Taylor.*
 And should I touch it nearly, bear it
 With all the *sufferance* of a tender friend. *Orway's Orphan.*

3. Toleration; permission; not hindrance.
 In process of time, somewhiles by *sufferance*, and some-
 whiles by special leave and favour, they erected to themselves
 oratories not in any sumptuous or stately manner. *Hooker.*
 Most wretched man
 That to affections does the bridle lend;
 In their beginning they are weak and wan,
 But soon through *sufferance* grow to fearful end. *Fairy Queen.*

Some villains of my court
 Are in content and *sufferance* in this. *Shakespeare.*
 Both gloried to have 'scap'd the Stygian flood,
 As gods, and by their own recover'd strength;
 Not by the *sufferance* of supernal pow'r. *Audlin's Par. Lost.*

SUFFERER. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.]
 1. One who endures or undergoes pain or inconvenience.
 This evil on the Philistines is fall'n,
 The *sufferers* then will scarce molest us here,
 From other hands we need not much to fear.
 And when his love was bounded in a few,
 That were unhappy that they might be true,
 Made you the fav'rite of his last sad times,
 That is, a *sufferer* in his subjects crime. *Dryden.*

She returns to me with joy in her face, not from the sight of
 her husband, but from the good luck she has had at cards;
 and if she has been a loser, I am doubly a *sufferer* by it: the
 comes home out of humour, because she has been throwing
 away my estate. *Addison's Spectator.*

The history of civil wars and rebellions does not make such
 deep and lasting impressions, as events of the same nature in
 which we or our friends have been *sufferers*. *Addison.*

2. One who allows; one who permits.
SUFFERING. *n. f.* [from *suffer*.] Pain suffered.
 Rejoice in my *sufferings* for you. *Col. i. 24.*
 With what strength, what steadiness of mind,
 He triumphs in the midst of all his *sufferings*? *Addison.*
 We may hope the *sufferings* of innocent people, who have
 lived in that place which was the scene of rebellion, will se-
 cure from the like attempts. *Addison.*

It increased the smart of his present *sufferings* to compare
 them with his former happiness. *Atterbury.*
 To *SUFFER*. *v. a.* [from *suffer*, French; *suffere*, Latin.] To be
 enough; to be sufficient; to be equal to the end or purpose.

If thou ask me why, *suffice*, my reasons are good. *Shakesp.*
 A strong and succulent moisture is able, without drawing
 help from the earth, to *suffice* the sprouting of the plant. *Bacon.*
 To recount almighty works
 What words or tongue of seraph can *suffice*,
 Or heart of man *suffice* to comprehend. *Milton's Par. Lost.*

The indolence we have, *sufficing* for our present happiness,
 we desire not to venture the change: being content; and that
 is enough. *Locke.*
 He lived in such temperance, as was enough to make the
 longest life agreeable; and in such a course of piety, as *suf-
 ficed* to make the most sudden death so also. *Pope.*

To *SUFFICE*. *v. a.*
 1. To afford; to supply.
 Thou king of horned floods, whose plenteous urn
 Suffices fountains to the fruitful corn,
 Shall share my morning song and evening vows. *Dryden.*
 The pow'r appears'd, with winds *sufficed* the fall;
 The belling canvas fruttured with the gale. *Dryden.*

2. To satisfy.
 Israel, let it *suffice* you of all your abominations.
 Parched corn she did eat and was *sufficed*, and left
 Let it *suffice* thee that thou know it is happy. *Milton.*
 When the herd *sufficed*, did late repair
 To ferny heaths, and to the forest lane. *Dryden.*
 He our conqueror left us this our strength,
 That we may to *suffice* his vengeful ire. *Milton.*

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SUFFICIENCY. *n. f.* [from *sufficient*.]
 1. State of being adequate to the end proposed.
 'Tis all men's office to speak patience
 To those that wring under the load of sorrow;
 But no man's virtue nor *sufficiency*
 To be so moral, when he shall endure
 The like himself. *Shakespeare.*

His *sufficiency* is such, that he and pbeftows offices, his plenty
 being unexhausted. *Boyle.*
 2. Qualification for any purpose.
 I am not so confident of my own *sufficiency*, as not willing-
 ly to admit the counsel of others. *King Charles.*
 The bishop, perhaps an Irishman, being made judge by
 that law, of the *sufficiency* of the ministers, may dislike the
 Englishman as unworthy. *Spenser's Ireland.*

Their pensioner De Wit was a minister of the greatest au-
 thority and *sufficiency* ever known in their state. *Temple.*
 3. Competence; enough.
 An elegant *sufficiency*, content. *Thomson.*

4. Supply equal to want.
 The most proper subjects of dispute, are questions not of the
 very highest importance, nor of the meanest kind; but rather
 the intermediate questions between them: and there is a large
sufficiency of them in the sciences. *Watts's Improv. of the Mind.*

5. It is used by *Temple* for that conceit which makes a man think
 himself equal to things above him: and is commonly com-
 pounded with *self*.
Sufficiency is a compound of vanity and ignorance. *Temple.*

SUFFICIENT. *adj.* [from *suffice*, Fr. *sufficiens*, Latin.]
 1. Equal to any end or purpose; enough; competent; not deficient.
Sufficient unto the day is the evil thereof. *Mat. vi. 34.*
 Heaven yet retains
 Number *sufficient* to possess her realms. *Milton.*
 Man is not *sufficient* of himself to his own happiness. *Tillot.*
 It is *sufficient* for me, if, by a discourse something out of
 the way, I shall have given occasion to others to cast about
 for new discoveries. *Locke.*

She would ruin me in filks, were not the quantity that goes
 to a large pin-cushion *sufficient* to make her a gown and petti-
 coat. *Addison.*
Sufficient beneficence is what is competent to maintain a man
 and his family, and maintain hospitality; and likewise to pay
 and satisfy such dues belonging to the bishop, *Ayliffe's Paragon.*
 Seven months are a *sufficient* time to correct vice in a Ya-
 hoo. *Swift.*

2. Qualified for any thing by fortune or otherwise.
 In saying he is a good man, understand me, that he is *suf-
 ficient*. *Shakespeare's Merchant of Venice.*
SUFFICIENTLY. *adv.* [from *sufficient*.] To a sufficient degree;
 enough.

If religion did possess sincerely and *sufficiently* the hearts of all
 men, there would need be no other restraint from evil. *Hooker.*
 Seem I to thee *sufficiently* possess'd
 Of happiness? *Milton.*
 All to whom they are proposed, are by his grace *sufficiently*
 moved to attend and assent to them; *sufficiently*, but not irre-
 sistibly; for if all were irresistibly moved, all would embrace
 them, and if none were *sufficiently* moved, none would em-
 brace them. *Rogers's Sermons.*

SUFFISANCE [French.] Excess; plenty; Obsolete.
 There him rests in riotous *suffisance*. *Spenser.*
 Of all his gladfulness and kingly joyance.
 To *SUFFOCATE*. *v. a.* [from *suffocare*, Fr. *suffoque*, Latin.] To
 choke by exclusion or interception of air.

Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free,
 And let not hemp his windpipe *suffocate*. *Shakespeare.*
 This chaos, when degree is *suffocate*,
 Follows the choking. *Shakespeare's Troilus and Cressida.*
 Air but momentarily remains in our bodies, only to re-
 frigerate the heart, which being once performed, left being
 self-heated again, it should *suffocate* that part, it hasteth back
 the same way it passed. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*

A swelling discontent is apt to *suffocate* and strangle without
 passage.
 All involv'd in smoke, the latent foe
 From every cranny *suffocated* falls. *Thomson.*

SUFFOCATION. *n. f.* [from *suffocation*, Fr. *suffocation*.] The act
 of choking; the state of being choked.
 Diseases of stoppings and *suffocations* are dangerous. *Bacon.*
 White consists in an equal mixture of all the primitive co-
 lours, and black in a *suffocation* of all the rays of light. *Claughton.*
 Mushrooms are best corrected by vinegar; some of them
 being poisonous, operate by *suffocation*, in which the best re-
 medy is wine or vinegar and salt, and vomiting as soon as
 possible. *Arbuthnot on Diet.*

SUFFOCATIVE. *adj.* [from *suffocate*.] Having the power to choke.
 From rain, after great frosts in the winter, glandulous ur-
 mours, and *suffocative* catarrhs proceed. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
SUFFRAGAN. *n. f.* [from *suffraganeus*, Fr. *suffraganeus*, Latin.] A
 bishop considered as subject to his metropolitan.

Suffragan bishops shall have more than one riding apparitor.
Ayliffe's Paragon.
Becket.

SUG

Becket, archbishop of Canterbury, insolently took upon
 him to declare five articles void, in his epistle to his *suffra-
 gans*. *Hale.*
 To *SUFFRAGATE*. *v. n.* [from *suffragare*, Latin.] To vote with;
 to agree in voice with.

No tradition could universally prevail, unless there were
 some common congruity of somewhat inherent in nature,
 which suits and *suffragates* with it, and closeth with it. *Hale.*
SUFFRAGE. *n. f.* [from *suffragare*, Fr. *suffragium*, Latin.] Vote;
 voice given in a controverted point.

Noble confederates, thus far is perfect,
 Only your *suffrages* I will expect.
 At the assembly for the chusing of consuls. *Ben. Johnson.*
 They would not abet by their *suffrages* or presence the de-
 signs of those innovations. *King Charles.*
 The fairest of our island dare not commit their cause against
 you to the *suffrage* of those who most partially adore them.
Addison.

Fabius might joy in Scipio, when he saw
 A headless consul made against the law. *Dryden.*
 And join his *suffrage* to the votes of Rome.
 This very variety of sea and land, hill and dale, is extreme-
 ly agreeable, the ancients and moderns giving their *suffra-
 ges* unanimously herein. *Woodward's Natural History.*

Lactantius and St. Austin confirm by their *suffrage* the ob-
 servation made by the heathen writers. *Atterbury.*
SUFFRAGINOUS. *adj.* [from *suffragare*, Latin.] Belonging to the
 knee joint of beasts.

In elephants, the bought of the forelegs is not directly back-
 ward, but laterally, and somewhat inward; but the hough or
suffraginus flexure behind, rather outward. *Brown.*
SUFFUMIGATION. *n. f.* [from *suffumigare*, Fr. *suffumige*, Lat.]
 Operation of fumes raised by fire.

If the matter be so gross as it yields not to remedies, it may
 be attempted by *suffumigation*. *Wifeman's Surgery.*
SUFFUMIGE. *n. f.* [from *suffumigare*, Lat.] A medical fume.
 For external means, drying *suffumiges* or smokes are pre-
 scribed with good success; they are usually composed out of
 frankincense, myrrh, and pitch. *Harvey.*

To *SUFFUSE*. *v. a.* [from *suffundere*, Latin.] To spread over with
 something expanfible, as with a vapour or a tincture.
 Suspensions, and fantastical fumes,
 And jealously *suffused* with jaundice in her eyes. *Dryden.*

To that recess,
 When purple light shall next *suffuse* the skies,
 With me repair. *Pope.*
 Instead of love-enliven'd cheeks,
 With flowing rapture bright, dark looks succeed,
Suffused and glaring with untender fire. *Thomson.*

SUFFUSION. *n. f.* [from *suffundere*, French; from *suffuse*.]
 1. The act of overpouring with any thing.
 2. That which is suffused or spread.
 A drop serene hath quench'd their orbs,
 Or dim *suffusion* veil'd. *Milton.*

The disk of Phœbus, when he climbs on high
 Appears at first but as a bloodshot eye;
 And when his chariot downward draws to bed,
 His ball is with the same *suffusion* red. *Dryden.*
 To those that have the jaundice or like *suffusion* of eyes,
 Objects appear of that colour. *Ray.*

SUG. *n. f.* [from *suga*, Latin, to suck.]
 Many have sticking on them *sugas*, or trout-lice, which is
 a kind of worm like a clove or pin, with a big head, and
 sticks close to him and sucks his moisture. *Watson.*
SUGAR. *n. f.* [from *saccharum*, French; *saccharum*, Latin.]

1. The native salt of the *sugar-cane*, obtained by the expression
 and evaporation of its juice.
 All the blood of Zelmane's body stirred in her, as wine
 will do when *sugar* is hastily put into it. *Sidney.*
 Lumps of *sugar* lose themselves, and twine
 Their subtle essence with the foul of wine. *Crashaw.*
 A grocer in London gave for his rebus a *sugar-loaf* stand-
 ing upon a flat sloop. *Peacocks.*
 Saccharum candidum shoots into angular figures, by placing
 a great many slender sticks a-crofs a vessel of liquid *sugar*.
Grew's Museum.

If the child must have *sugar-plums* when he has a mind,
 rather than be out of humour: why, when he is grown up,
 must he not be satisfied too with wine? *Locke.*
 In a *sugar-baker's* drying room, where the air was heated,
 fifty four degrees beyond that of a human body, a sparrow
 died in two minutes. *Arbuthnot on Air.*
 A piece of some geniculated plant, seeming to be part of
 a *sugar-cane*. *Woodward on Fossils.*

2. Any thing proverbially sweet.
 Your fair discourse has been as *sugar*,
 Making the hard way sweet and delectable. *Shakespeare.*
 3. A chymical dry chrysalization.
Sugar of lead, though made of that insipid metal, and four
 parts of vinegar, has in it a sweetness surpassing that of com-
 mon *sugar*. *Boyle.*

SUI

To *SUGAR*. *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To impregnate or season with *sugar*.
 Short thick sobs
 In panting murmurs, still'd out of her breast,
 That ever-bubbling spring, the *sugar'd* nest
 Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
 Bathing in streams of liquid melody. *Crashaw.*

2. To sweeten.
 Thou would'st have plung'd thyself
 In general riot, and never learn'd
 The icy precepts of respect, but followed
 The *sugar'd* game before thee. *Shakespeare's Timon of Athens.*
 With devotion's village,
 And pious actions we do *sugar* o'er
 The devil himself. *Shakespeare.*

His glowing fire his errand daily said,
 And *sugar'd* speeches whisper'd in mine ear. *Fairfax.*
 Who casts out threats, no man deceives,
 But flatter'd still in *sugar'd* words betrays,
 And poison in high tasted meats conveys. *Denham.*

SUGGARY. *adj.* [from *sugar*.] Sweet; tasting of *sugar*.
 With the *suggary* sweet thereof allure
 Chaste ladies ears to phantasies impure. *Spenser.*
 To *SUGGEST*. *v. a.* [from *suggere*, Fr. *suggerer*, Fr.]

1. To hint; to intimate; to insinuate good or ill; to tell pri-
 vately.
 Are you not ashamed?
 What spirit *suggests* this imagination? *Shakespeare.*
 I could never have suffered greater calamities, by denying
 to sign that justice my conscience *suggested* to me. *K. Charles.*
 These Romish casuists speak peace to the consciences of
 men, by *suggesting* something to them, which shall satisfy
 their minds notwithstanding a known, actual, avowed con-
 tinuance of their sins. *South's Sermons.*

Some ideas make themselves way, and are *suggested* to the
 mind by all the ways of sensation and reflexion. *Locke.*
 Reflect upon the different state of the mind in thinking,
 which those instances of attention, reverie and dreaming natu-
 rally enough *suggest*. *Locke.*

Search for some thoughts thy own *suggesting* mind,
 And others dictated by heav'nly pow'r,
 Shall rise spontaneous. *Pope's Odyssey.*
 This the feeling heart
 Would naturally *suggest*. *Thomson.*

2. To seduce; to draw to ill by insinuation. Out of use.
 When devils will their blackest fins put on,
 They do *suggest* at first with heav'nly shows. *Shakespeare.*
 Knowing that tender youth is soon *suggested*,
 I nightly lodge her in an upper tower. *Shakespeare.*

3. To inform secretly. Out of use.
 We must *suggest* the people, in what hatred
 He still hath held them, that to's pow'r he would
 Have made them mules. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*
SUGGESTION. *n. f.* [from *suggestion*, Fr. from *suggerer*.] Private
 hint; intimation; insinuation; secret notification.

It allayeth all base and earthly cogitations, banisheth and
 driveth away those evil secret *suggestions* which our invisible
 enemy is always apt to minister. *Hooker.*
 I met lord Bigot and lord Salisbury,
 And other more going to seek the grave
 Of Arthur, who, they say, is kill'd to night
 On your *suggestion*. *Shakespeare's King John.*

He was a man
 Of an unbounded stomach, ever ranking
 Himself with princes: one that by *suggestion*
 Tied all the kingdom. *Shakespeare's Henry VIII.*
 The native and untaught *suggestions* of inquisitive children. *Locke.*

Another way is letting the mind, upon the *suggestion* of any
 new notion, run after fancies. *Locke.*
 To *SUGGILATE*. *v. a.* [from *sugillare*, Latin.] To beat black and
 blue; to make livid by a bruise.
 The head of the os humeri was bruised, and remained
suggilated long after. *Wifeman's Surgery.*

SUICIDE. *n. f.* [from *suicidium*, Latin.] Self-murder; the horrid
 crime of destroying one's self.
 Child of despair, and *suicide* my name.
 To be cut off by the sword of injured friendship is the most
 dreadful of all deaths, next to *suicide*. *Clarissa.*

SUILLAGE. *n. f.* [from *suillare*, French.] Drain of filth. Obso-
 lete.
 When they have chosen the plot, and laid out the limits
 of the work, some Italians dig wells and cisterns, and other
 conveyances for the *suillage* of the house. *Watson.*
SUING. *n. f.* [This word seems to come from *suer*, to sweat,
 French; it is perhaps peculiar to *Bacon*.] The act of soaking
 through any thing.
 Note the percolation or *suing* of the verjuice through the
 wood; for verjuice of itself would never have passed through
 the wood. *Bacon.*